

THE EVENING NEWS.

THIRD YEAR--NO. 875

BENTON HARBOR, MICH., MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1898.

TWO CENTS

JOLLY CROWD.

Several Hundred People Celebrating.

Emancipation Day Being Duly Observed.

Myers Band Furnishing Music

The colored people of this section several hundred strong are celebrating Emancipation day at Thresher's grove this afternoon. The steamer was late in arriving from Chicago and the exercises did not begin until after 3 o'clock and are only nicely commenced as THE EVENING NEWS goes to press. Myers band of Chicago is furnishing the music.

Hon. D. H. Streeter, who will be the speaker of the occasion, was a judge in Detroit for six years. Mayor Brant, Hon. R. I. Jarvis and others will also make short addresses. Prosecuting Attorney Valentine gave the address of welcome.

A NEW CLERK.

Additional Force Has Been Allowed the Local Postoffice.

For some time past Postmaster Huntington has been endeavoring to get an extra clerk for the postoffice here as the work was too much for the help allowed by the government.

Last week Mr. Huntington gained authority from the government to hire another clerk which he did in the person of Guy Mitchell who commenced work this morning.

Mail Carrier Phillips who handed in his resignation last Friday reconsidered the matter and took his usual route out today.

THE SHIPMENTS LIGHT.

Too Late for Berries, Too Early for Good Peaches.

The shipments by boat to Chicago last night were very light. It is too late for berries and too early for late peaches, the early peaches being gone. The prices for the products being shipped are very poor.

DRUNK THREE TIMES.

Fred Craven Makes the Police Much Trouble.

Fred Craven, a professional consumer of spirits, has made the police much trouble in the past few days. He was arrested for drunkenness and cooped up over night. He was searched and enough money was found on him to buy a pair of shoes, and as he was barefooted the police took the money and bought him shoes. The man had more money stored away and when released got drunk as fast as he could. He was arrested the second time and after paying his fine made a bee line for a saloon where he filled up again. The third time he was arrested he was put in the county jail and he is on trial before Judge Kimball this afternoon.

The Yale Returns.

New York, Aug. 1.—The cruiser Yale arrived this morning from Ponce, Porto Rico. All aboard the ship are well. The Yale carried the first troops to Porto Rico.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday.

If You Have Any disease due to impure or impoverished blood, like scrofula, salt rheuma, dyspepsia, or catarrh you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be promptly cured.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cures indigestion, biliousness. 25c.

Origin of Modern Colors.

Turkey red is made from the madder plant, growing in Hindostan. The exquisite Prussian blue comes from fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. Gamboge is from the yellow sap of a tree in Siam. India ink is made from burned camphor. Mastic comes from the gum of the mastic tree, which grows in Greece. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy, and umber is an earth found near Umbria. Blue black comes from the charcoal of the vine stock. The camel furnishes Indian yellow, and the cuttle fish gives sepia, which is an inky fluid the fish, when attacked, discharges to make the water opaque. Bistre is the soot of wool ashes. Scarlet is iodide of mercury, vermilion is from the ore cinnabar and the Chinese white is zinc. The gorgeous carmine, crimson, scarlet-carmine and purple lakes are furnished by the cochineal insects.

For-Te-See for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 4c. At All Druggists.

NATIVES REJOICE

And Uncle Sam Has Collected \$20,000 in Porto Rican Customs.

Ponce, July 31.—This city is today placarded with posters by order Gen. Wilton, the military governor, demanding all arms and declaring it to be duty the every citizen to tell, if he knows where arms are concealed.

The natives are assisting in the work of running down the Spaniards with a vim, in the desire to show the Americans that they appreciate their freedom from Spanish tyranny.

In spite of all this excitement the city is orderly. The Spanish judges have been displaced.

The custom house operations are conducted by Americans and the custom house receipts for three days have been \$20,000.

A sanitary corps has been organized and the soldiers are well. The movement toward San Juan will be slow because the commanding officers want no repetition of Cuban mistakes.

HOTEL FIRE.

Three Persons Lose Their Lives in Chicago.

Berwyn Hotel Saw Bad Blaze Today.

Besides the Dead Fourteen Are Injured.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—A fire in the Berwyn Hotel this morning caused the loss of three lives and serious injury to fourteen others.

The rescued inmates state that more corpses will be found in the ruins.

The dead are: H. Fiedman, Anna Paulin, and an unidentified man.

TYPHOID FEVER.

It Is Likely to Break Up Camp Alger.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Typhoid fever promises to utterly rout the troops at Camp Alger. Forty-two more cases have been sent to the hospital.

WILL ACCEPT.

Spain Will Jump At the Chance to Quit the War.

Washington, Aug. 1.—It is believed that the Madrid cabinet will hold a meeting to consider the peace terms. The general sentiment in official circles is that Spain will accept President McKinley's terms and word to that effect is expected from Madrid at any hour.

Cable Working to Ponce.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Direct cable communication has been established between this country and Ponce.

IN N. Y. HOSPITAL

Lieut. Pound and Two Privates of Company I...

New York, Aug. 1.—The Concho arrived here yesterday with 157 men aboard from Santiago. Two were suffering from wounds and the remainder from fevers, mostly malarial. Five died on the voyage and were buried at sea. The sick will be at once taken to the hospitals on Hoffman and Swinburne islands.

Among the sick are the following members of Company I, 33d Michigan: First Lieutenant, J. H. Pound, Fred Hand, artificer and A. G. Murphy, private.

IS SERIOUS.

The Situation in the Philippines Such.

Message from Dewey and Merritt.

Officials in Washington Discuss It.

Washington, Aug. 1.—An important dispatch was received today from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt stating that the situation in the Philippines is very serious.

Immediately upon its receipt the president, Secretary Long and Secretary Alger went into conference over the contents of the dispatch. It is argued that the situation is very grave though none of the particulars were made public.

ON TOBOGGAN.

Wheat Drops Off Half a Cent Today.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Wheat dropped another half cent today, closing at 65½; corn, 33½; oats, 21½.

THORNE IS DEAD.

Famous New York Murderer Executed Today.

Sing Sing, Aug. 1.—Martin Thorne, the murderer, was electrocuted at 11:17 this morning.

He met death bravely and seemed anxious to die. It was only after he had been strapped in the electric chair that he nervously swallowed a lump in his throat and his death was painless.

The crime for which Thorne was electrocuted was the murder of William Guildensuppe, a rival for the affections of Mrs. Augusta Nack. Guildensuppe was shot to death by Thorne and afterwards his body was cut into small bits and thrown into the river. Mrs. Nack assisted in all the details of the crime and was jointly indicted for the murder with Thorne. At the trial she turned state's evidence and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using these famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. Geo. M. Bell & Co.

POPS BUY POPS

Ready to Fight Alabama Democrats.

Claim They Are Being Counted Out.

Very Warm Election On in the South.

Birmingham, Ala. Aug. 1.—Alabama is holding one of the hottest state elections in her history today, and trouble is certain, bloodshed probable.

The contest is between the populists and the democrats and the populists say that their democratic friends are trying to defraud them out of their rights. Thousands of populists throughout the state are armed and they swear that they will forcibly resist any attempt to count them out.

Gasoline stoves cleaned and guaranteed. J. Strain, 140½ Pipestone St. t832

Jackson's Gun Store

makes me weary to see how cheap Bicycle are being sold in Benton Harbor this season. Next year they will not be worth more than \$1.75 for a great gross. A large hayrack full of all kinds of unredeemed Bicycles at \$13, \$14.00 and \$15.00 each. 90 unredeemed watches of all kinds at ½ value. 96 gold rings of all kinds at 40 per cent on the dollar. Revolvers and shotguns, the largest stock and the lowest prices in either city. I will pay \$1.25 apiece for all the gold dollars that I can get. Will pay cash for OLD GOLD. Will buy the receiver's certificates of the First National bank. Will cash the time checks of the M. B. & C. R. R. Men's suits of clothing bought and sold.

I Loan Money on all Kinds of Personal Property...

And I always have about 14 wagon loads of second-hand truck for sale. 16 second-hand sewing machines will be sold now. I will pay cash for good second-hand breech-loading shotguns; no muzzle loaders wanted. Headquarters for anything that shoots. Shotguns and rifles to hire by the day or week. A small cargo of gun powder just received, selling at 30 cents per pound. I have not advanced the price on any line of ammunition yet.

A Large Bankrupt Stock of Fishing Tackle for Sale.

Inspection invited at

JACKSON'S...

Dealer in Almost Everything, 108 Water Street...

It Will Be a Picnic

Of low prices that will pay you well to attend at the

Busy . Department . Store FERRY & RAPP

Glove Bargains

That cannot be duplicated when these are sold.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, all sizes, worth \$1.00, at 69c pr.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Mocha, worth \$1.50 at 98c pr.

Fancy Hosiery

Plaids, Roman stripes, silk embroidered, fancy uppers, at 9c, 14c, 25c, 39c and 89c pr.
Men's Hose, Fancy Plaids in values 50c to 60c, at 39c pr.

Your choice from 100 all wool best Ingrain Rugs, 36x36, at 35c

Wash Goods Clearing

Thousands of yards of the newest and daintest wash goods reduced to positively less than mill prices.
15c and 18c Wash Goods.... 7c yd. | 12c and 15c Wash goods... 4c yd.

See our assortment of Stamped Linens and complete line of colors in Embroidery, Filo, Dresden and Rope Silks.

We are doing a phenomenally large Grocery business, because we are giving more goods for less money than can be had elsewhere.

1000 bars Castile Soap, 4 bars for 5c
5000 bars Fairbanks Dandy Soap, 13 bars for 25c
Eggs, 12c doz. XXXX Coffee, 10c. Bacon, 9c.
Extra fine Salmon, 3 cans for 25c.

FERRY & RAPP

Summer Clearing Sale at Miles' Shoe Store

Men's Tan Shoes..

\$2.50 and \$3 values... \$2.00

Herr Bros.

Caterers to those
who want the best.
Watch for our Sat-
urday announce-
ment...

Herr Bros.

Our Special Sale for July - - -

The best article for the price is none too good for you.
Here are a few of the things that will do you good to
look at

White plaques, just the thing for the hot months, we
have them from 12½ to 25 cents.
Muslin and gauze underwear, our stock is complete.
Linen crash for skirts from 9c to 20c; all new.
Organdie lisse at 12½c.
Duedeen lawns, 38 inch wide, at 18c.
Organdie Mignonette, 30 inch wide, at 10c.
Imported Swiss organdies at 17c and 25c.
Ready made linen skirts from \$1 to \$2.
Tailor made mohair and wool skirts from \$1.50 to
\$4.50.
Suits, capes and jackets, all to close this month.
See them while the assortment is good.
The best assortment of shirt waists in the city. See
them, the styles and prices are right.
We have a number of short lengths of wool dress
goods, just the thing for skirts, to close at about half
price.
Our 19c and 25c summer corsets are the best shown
for the price.

James Pound

Hot Prices... For Hot Weather

We are anxious to close out our entire line
of Trimmed Hats and Flowers and offer a dis-
count of 50 per cent on these goods.

See our line of Sailors. The best assortment
of the latest styles in the Twin Cities.

..THE MISSES DALRYMPLE

Smoke "The Columbia," the cigar renowned,
Made in Benton Harbor, none better can be found,
Of choice tobacco made, everywhere today seen,
King of all, "Columbia" reigns supreme.
Each box under a guarantee is sold.
The delight of smokers, young and old,
Happy are they, who for "Columbia" call,
Elegant in flavor, a cigar surpassing all.
Columbia brand a reputation now has won,
On all sides pronounced "best" by everyone.
Look where you will, go where you may,
Unexcelled for 5c, "The Columbia" is today,
Merchants' delight, the mechanics' friend.
Buy "Columbia," on quality you can depend.
Insist on the best, for "Columbia" call,
A five cent cigar that surpasses all.

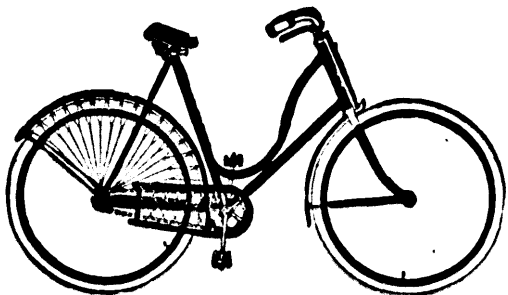
The Orin Cycle Co.



Is Headquarters
for

Reliable Bicycles

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH"
The Famous
STERLING
BICYCLE
Either Chain or Chainless



Wheels at all Prices

Best to be had for the money.

ORIN CYCLE CO.

Opposite News Office, Benton Harbor, Mich.

MET HIS ONE MASTER.

Man Who Made the German Em-
pire Vanquished for the First
Time in His Career.

DEATH HIS OPPONENT THIS TIME,

And the Greatest German of Them All
Succumbs to His Icy
Breath.

Summons Was Sudden—Prince Was Ap-
parently Not Near the End on Saturday
Morning, and Is Dead Before Midnight
—Smoking His Pipe and Laughing Over
a Too Previous Obituary Thursday Last
—His Last Words to His Daughter.

Berlin, July 1.—The news of the death
of Prince Bismarck, which took place a
few minutes before 11 o'clock Saturday
night, was received in this city so late
that it was only generally known yester-
day morning. A number of papers,
including The Post, The Vorwaerts, and
The Deutsche Zeitung, did not contain
the news of the prince's demise. The
Kreuz Zeitung and some others had
only a brief notice.

The death of the ex-chancellor comes
as a surprise to all Europe. Despite
the family's denials there was an under-
current of apprehension when the sink-



PRINCE BISMARCK.

ing of the prince was first announced.
Inspired more by what the family left
unsaid than by any information given.
But when the daily bulletin chronicled
improvements in the prince's condition,
detailed his extensive bills of fare, and
told of his devotion to his pipe, the
public accepted Dr. Schweninger's as-
sertion when he said there was no reason
why Bismarck should not reach the age
of 80 years.

Thought To Be Merely "Wolf" Cries.
The reports were deemed to be a
repetition of the alarm that Prince Bis-
marck was in extremis which had been
of repeated in the past. All the Sat-
urday papers in Europe dismissed Bis-
marck with a paragraph, noting the
improvement, while his condition was
completely overshadowed in the Eng-
lish papers by the condition of the
Prince of Wales' knee. It appears that
the ex-chancellor's death was not pre-
cipitated by sudden complications, but
was rather the culmination of chronic
disease—neuralgia of the face and in-
flammation of the veins—which kept
him in constant pain that was born
with the iron fortitude which might
have been expected. The beginning of
the end dates from July 20, when the
prince was confined to his bed. He had
been several days pre-scribed before an
linking of his decline reached the world.

Thought Him Good for 90 Years.
On Friday Dr. Schweninger said:
"For the past nine days I have hardly
changed my clothes, having been travel-
ing nearly all the time between Berlin
and Friedrichsruhe, as you may notice
by my shabby velvet jacket." He then
declared that his patient's lungs, stom-
ach and kidneys were sound, in fact
that his whole gigantic frame was
sound. "As yet," said Dr. Schweninger,
"there is no calcification of the blood



PRINCESS JOHANNA VON BISMARCK,
vessels, but the pains in his face and
legs worry him and shorten his sleep."
Dr. Schweninger added this verdict:
"With his extraordinary robust nature
he may, excluding complications, reach
90." During Dr. Schweninger's brief
absence from Friedrichsruhe Dr. Chry-
sander was in constant attendance upon
the patient. Although Prince Bismarck
was extremely low on Wednesday he so
rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled
to the dinner table to celebrate with his
assembled family the fifty-first an-
niversary of his wedding.

NEVER THOUGHT HIMSELF IN PERIL.
Was Amused at an Obituary of Himself—
Last Day on Earth.

He never for a moment believed him-
self in danger until the last day. On
Monday he ordered some new pipes and
smoked one on Thursday and then con-
versed brilliantly on the topics of the
day, discussing the trial and sentence

of M. Zola and the peace negotiations
between Spain and the United States.
Count von Rantzau, the prince's son-
in-law, read to him from a newspaper
an obituary notice of himself, at which
he was greatly amused. He perused the
papers daily and this was one reason
why the family deprecated the alarmist
reports as to his health. The Lokal
Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from
Friedrichsruhe saying that Dr. Schwen-
inger was present when Prince Bis-
marck died, having arrived from Ber-
lin at 10:30 o'clock. The prince was
unconscious for several hours before
the end came and his breath almost
failed repeatedly. He died without a
struggle.

On Tuesday evening an improvement
set in in the prince's condition, in which
repeated changes for the worse had
occurred since October last, and he was
able to appear at the table and take
part in the conversation, drinking
champagne and afterwards smoking
several pipes, which he had not done
lately. His condition was so satisfac-
tory that Dr. Schweninger, after the
prince had gone to bed, left with the
intention of returning on Saturday.
His condition was comparatively satis-
factory throughout Friday and Sat-
urday morning. He read The Nachrich-
ten and conversed on politics, particu-
larly referring to Russian affairs. In
the forenoon he took luncheon, grum-
bling jocularly at the small proportion
of spirits in his drinking water. Then a
sudden change for the worse occurred
in consequence of an acute attack of
pulmonary oedema, and in the course
of the afternoon he frequently became
unconscious.

On Saturday evening grave symptoms
appeared. Death came easily and pain-
lessly. Dr. Schweninger was able to
some extent to lighten the last mo-
ments, wiping the mucus from the pa-
tient's mouth and enabling him to
breathe more freely. The last words
Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed
to his daughter, Countess von Ran-
tzau, who wiped the perspiration from
his forehead. They were: "Thanks,
my child." The whole family was as-
sembled at the bedside at the time of
his death, and Dr. Schweninger, Dr.
Chrysander and Baron and Baroness
Merck were also present. As no breath-
ing movement or pulse was perceptible
for three minutes Dr. Schweninger de-
clared quietly and simply that the
prince was dead. Dr. Schweninger tele-
graphed the news to Emperor William
in Norway. In accordance with Prince
Bismarck's wish he will be buried upon
the hill opposite the castle in the vi-
cinity of Hirschgrube.

CAREER OF THE GREAT GERMAN.

Told in Paragraphs That Strike the Salient
Points of His Life.

Following is a brief but very complete
paraphrased story of the great Ger-
man life and works:

1815—Born April 1 at Schoenhausen of
Louisa Wilhelmina von Mecken and
Karl Wilhelm von Bismarck.

1821 to 1835—Studied at the Plamann
academy in Berlin, at the Frederick
William gymnasium, the University
of Goettingen and University of Ber-
lin.

1839 to 1847—Lived the life of a country
gentleman on his estates in Pomer-
ania.

1847—Married Johanna von Puttkamer,
in spite of her parents' opposition;
elected to the newly constituted
Prussian landtag.

1848—Changed from a Liberal to a Con-
servative by the revolution.

1849—Took his seat in the parliament
summoned by the king on the dis-
solution of the national assembly.

1850—Became the acknowledged leader
of the Conservatives in the Prussian
landtag.

1851—Appointed Prussian minister-
plenipotentiary in the Frankfurt diet.
1852—Appointed ambassador to Paris;
recalled in September and made min-
ister-president of Prussia and chief
adviser to King William II.

1853 and 1854—Secured the duchies of
Schleswig and Holstein for Germany.

1856—Slightly wounded on May 7 by
Lionel Cohen, a would-be assassin;

brought about war with Austria, the
formal declaration being made by
Austria June 14; present at the battle
of Sadowa July 2, and saw Austria
completely vanquished; concluded the
treaty of peace at Prague in August,
1866, annexing Hanover, Schleswig-Hol-
stein, Hesse and part of Saxony to
Prussia.

1867—Made chancellor of the North Ger-
man confederation, after effecting uni-
fication of all Germany.

1870—Provoked Napoleon III. into de-
claring war on Germany, which ended
in complete defeat for France, her
cession of Alsace and Lorraine and the
payment of five milliards of francs as
indemnity.

1871—Read on Jan. 18 the proclamation
declaring King William "Deutsche
Kaiser;" nominated on Jan. 19 first
chancellor of the re-constituted empire;
created a prince on Feb. 21; signed the
Frankfurt treaty with France May 10;
returned to Berlin at the head of the
army June 16.

1874—Life attempted a second time in
July, the would-be assassin being a
fanatic named Kuhlman.

1885—Honored on April 1 by a public
celebration of the 70th anniversary of
his birth, participated in by the entire
German nation and by Germans all
over the globe.

1890—Retired to private life at the age
of 75 years; created Duke of Lauen-
burg.

1891—Returned to the reichstag.

1893—Publicly condemned the anti-
Semitic movement.

1898—Died July 30 at his castle of Fried-
richsruhe.

President McKinley's Message.

Washington, Aug. 1.—By direction of
the president the following dispatch was
sent last night to Hon. Andrew D.
White, United States ambassador to
Germany: "The president charges you
to express in the proper official quarter
to the bereaved German nation and to
the family of the deceased statesman
the sorrow which the government and
people of the United States feel at the
passing away of the great chancellor,
whose memory is ever associated with
the greatness of the German empire."

Extraordinary Summer Weather.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 1.—An unprece-
dented cold snap is giving Nebraska a
premature taste of fall. For two days
the thermometer has not been over 70,
and has been as low as 50 in the eastern
portion and colder in the west. At Kim-
ball, near the Wyoming line, it snowed
for seven minutes yesterday morning,
the first time snow ever fell here in
July.

PROVED ITS EXCELLENCE

The Good Fortune That Came to a
Kalamazoo Man.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—"Having taken
Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired and
worn out feeling, I gladly testify to a cure.
This medicine has made me strong, given
me a good appetite and entirely relieved
me of that tired feeling. I believe it to be
an excellent blood purifier and tonic and
a first class family medicine." W. F.
WHITEING, 609 Harrison Street.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and
effectively. 25 cents.

It rests with you whether you continue the
nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC
removes the desire for tobacco, with-
out nervous distress, expels morbid
taste, purifies the blood, re-
stores lost manhood, makes you strong,
in health, nerve, and pocket.
NO-TO-BAC from
book, will touch for us, take it with
a will, patiently, persistently One
box, usually cures; 3 boxes, \$2.00,
guaranteed to cure, or we refund money.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

Make No Mistake

IF IN NEED
..OF

UNDERTAKING

Call on me. My stock of Cas-
kets is complete and prices
reasonable.

Office and Residence, 134 Pipestone
St., Upstairs.

A. J. YOUNGS

WANTED

Cash paid for all kinds of
second-hand goods by James
Bradford, at the Fair, St.
Joseph.

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them
and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often
wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last
have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them my
blood has been purified and my complexion has im-
proved wonderfully and I feel much better in every
way." MRS. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Little Rock, Tenn.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do
Good, Never Sicken, Stew, Grip, or Cause
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Selling Everywhere, Chicago, Montreal, New York, \$19

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drug-
gists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

BIG FOUR EXCURSIONS.

To Indianapolis, Ind., August 8 and 9.
Round trip \$5.30.

To Pokagon, Mich., August 5 to 13.
Round trip \$1.60.

To Richmond, Ind., August 19 and 20.
Round trip \$6.15.

To Indianapolis, Ind., August 23,
account of K of P encampment, one
cent per mile.

To Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5-10. One
cent per mile. Account of G. A. R.
Encampment.

To Winona Lake, Ind., round trip
including admission to park, \$2.75.

Home Seekers' excursions August 2
and 6.

One way settlers' rates August 2
and 16.

For further information as to limits
of above excursions call on or address
L. G. Smith, agent C. C. C. & St. L.
Ry., Benton Harbor, Mich.

Vandalia Line Special Excursions.

Omaha, Neb., and return \$25.10, and
Kansas City and return \$24.30, on sale
from June 1 to October 15, account
Trans-Mississippi and International
Exposition.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5-10.
One cent per mile account G. A. R.
encampment.

Indianapolis, Ind. One cent per
mile account K. of P. encampment be-
ginning August 23.

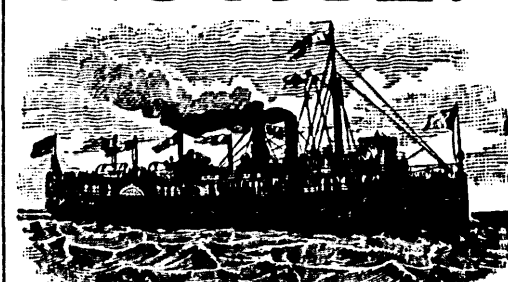
One way Settlers' rates to points in
south on first and third Tuesday of
each month.

Winona Lake, Ind., \$2.75 for round
trip including admission to park.

Culver, Ind., (Lake Maxinkuckee.)
Special excursion rates for season end-
ing September 30.

For rates, time and full information
call on or address FRANK R. HALE,
Agent, St. Joseph, Mich.

NOTICE!



Early Morning Boat for Chicago

Every morning except Sunday, leaving
Benton Harbor at 6:45 and St. Joseph
at 7:30. Leave Chicago at 12:30 noon,
arrive in St. Joseph at 4:30. Fare,
\$1.00 round trip. Best trip for pleas-
ure ever given from the cities. Some
hot day try it. All regular tickets
good on these trips. "City of Louis-
ville" leaves Benton Harbor at 9 p. m.
daily, except Saturday, direct for Chi-
cago. Fare \$1.00, including berth.

Graham & Morton Transportation Co.

Lister's Bone Meal.

This famous bone meal which has
stood the test of years may be obtained
by leaving orders with H. P. Boehm,
Benton Harbor, or with the general
agent,
1891 C. H. FARNUM, Hager.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.
OFFICE: 142 Pipestone Street.
Entered at the postoffice at Benton Harbor as second class matter.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Delivered in Benton Harbor or St. Joseph. 10c
By Mail—One year, \$4.00; three months, \$1.00;
one month, 40c; in advance.
The Weekly News, \$1.00 a year
TWIN CITY TELEPHONE 172.
MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1898.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

August 1 of each year is celebrated by the colored people of America as Emancipation day. The celebration is always as happy as those held on the day of jubilee among the ancients.

The celebration this year, however, has a significance greater than that usually attached to it. Today the United States is engaged in another war of liberation. The question forces itself forward, do these wars pay?

The civil war, as everyone knows, was brought about because several states seceded from the union. The states seceded because the north was making war upon the slave traffic, so really the only point at issue was whether the black race should be slave or free. That was what the war was about. There were many who fought—and more who remained at home—who persistently declared that the colored race was not worth the price. The development of the race in the last thirty years has made them active and intelligent citizens and no one now will say that their liberty was too dearly purchased.

In the present war—a war for liberating the Cubans from a bondage worse than the slave of the south—the argument of thirty years ago is raised—that those being fought for are not worth the cost. In thirty years from now the Cubans will probably show an advancement in civilization and in character equal to those who were slaves thirty years ago.

The war of 1861-65 was worth its cost. Time will show that the sacrifice of 1898 was not too poor account.

In the death of Prince Bismarck Germany has lost the statesman who is responsible for the greatness and the strength of the German empire. His stern ways were not the ways of peace and his heart was too hard to give room for compassion or know mercy. He believed in the "divine right of kings" and cared not for individual liberty. While the Bismarck the German and the world knew was a severe tyrant, there must have been another and an unseen side to the great warrior and statesman, for much of good came to the German empire through his life. No doubt the great chancellor saw ahead the result of his sometimes relentless policy.

GEN. Miles has already made a record for himself at Porto Rico. The natives are fast joining his army and supplying the Americans with provisions. Perhaps if Miles had gone to Santiago there would have been no jar between the Cubans and the Americans.

THE German admiral at Manila has sent a peace offering to Admiral Dewey with his compliments in the shape of a live beef. The Germans will find this a more pleasant way than sending their compliments with a shell from one of their guns.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa. Globe writes, "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and throat and lung troubles. Geo. M. Bell & Co.

\$125 bicycle for \$15 at Wallace Bros.

The best 5 cent cigar in town is the Admiral Dewey.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 6 and 7 per cent according to security, amount and time. Abstracts of title furnished. We have a complete tax abstract of Berrien county and will furnish tax statements for 50 cents per lot. DIX & WILKINSON, Court House, St. Joseph, Mich.

Dr. C. E. Burchfield is now located in his new suite of rooms over Martin's Palace of Trade. He takes pleasure in announcing that he has connected with him Dr. J. T. Ray, son of the late Dr. H. W. Ray.

Six Nation Medicine company, the largest in the world, will open for one week on the East Main street show grounds, Monday, July 31.

SPAIN HAS OUR TERMS

Don't Know Just How Far They Must Climb Down for the Sake of Peace.

CAMBON ACTS AS HER MINISTER.

Fully Instructed by the Spanish Cabinet as to his Duties as Spain's Agent.

President and French Diplomat Argue the Question Out by Themselves, and Cambon Secures a Modification That is Not Made Public but is Guessed At—Gen. Miles Reports the Porto Rican People Delighted with the Domination of Uncle Sam in That Island.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House Saturday afternoon between the president, Ambassador Cambon (of France) and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States, and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done Saturday to bring the war to an end. This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the president credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrone Islands, indemnity, armistice, and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations.

Terms the Cabinet Agreed To.

The terms finally agreed to by the cabinet Saturday were these: Cuba to be freed; Porto Rico to be ceded to the United States; one of the Ladrone Islands (probably Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, and as an immediate step all Spanish military forces in the West Indies to be withdrawn with the formal relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over any possessions among those islands. As to the Philippines the cabinet agreed upon the following points: The Manila bay, with the city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States at least for such a length of time as is necessary to devise and put in operation a plan for the future government of the entire group, and that this government should be decided upon by a joint commission of the two nations—the United States and Spain.

Cambon Secures a Modification.

With his credentials authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary for the government of Spain, and with full instructions on every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain not only received the peace conditions, but thereupon entered upon their full discussion with a view to reaching a final complete agreement. After strong argument the president and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification relates to is not disclosed. The modification brought about practical unanimity between the president and Ambassador Cambon, as plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval.

Was a Historic Discussion.

After the terms had been read to M. Cambon the discussion began point by point. The president and the ambassador addressed each other directly with the greatest freedom and frankness, each stoutly maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved. The ambassador addressed himself to the president not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, having with the president, man for man, a like interest in humanity. The president spoke with equal frankness, and in the lengthy discussion there was scarcely a point in the whole range of the war which was not met and freely considered.

WHAT WAS THE MODIFICATION

That Was Secured by Cambon? The Question of the Hour at Washington.

There is much speculation as to the nature of the amendment in the answer of the United States that the ambassador succeeded in inducing President McKinley to make after the document had been so carefully constructed by his cabinet. All that can be knowingly stated is that it relates to that part of the answer which deals with the future of the Philippines. It is known that the Spanish efforts were concentrated upon the retention of the islands, and the Madrid cabinet was willing to make almost any sacrifice in its power to secure that end. Whether or not the ambassador prevailed in this is not known, but there is reason to believe that the success he attained was limited, and that the United States proposes to retain some foothold a little more important than a simple coaling station in the islands.

Had our demand been limited to a coaling station there would have been no doubt of its acceptance; and it is even probable that the concession might have been made of a considerable tract of land for a naval station and a supporting zone. But it is believed that there was strenuous objection to the cession of the city of Manila, the metropolis of the group, and particularly to the reference to a commission of the question of the future government of the islands; for the Spanish government is desirous that its full sovereignty shall remain unaffected and without question. It is assumed that it was this point which was the subject of amendment at the hands of the president, though what form that change took is still unknown.

As some mention has been made in the public discussions of the possibility of the acquisition by the United States of one of the Caroline Islands it may be stated authoritatively that the matter has not been considered by the cabinet.

the negotiations has given rise in some quarters to an expectation that hostilities are to be suspended very soon. This will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Spanish government and the nature of its answer to our demands. It has been made clear to the French ambassador that hostilities will not be suspended except upon the assurance of a full acceptance of our conditions.

Meanwhile, as an earnest that our government has not interrupted the execution of its campaign an order was issued from the war department yesterday for the dispatch of an entire army division to reinforce General Miles and Brooke in Porto Rico. This will be commanded by Major General Wade, at present in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The division will consist of fifteen full regiments, and General Wade will select them with particular reference to an equitable representation in the Porto Rican campaign of all of the states of the Union. Secretary Alger feels that his department has been subjected to some unjust criticism upon the selection of troops for active service and pronounces as without foundation the allegation that politics have dictated these assignments. This is especially so in the case of the Fifth Illinois.

The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States is not expected before tomorrow. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication was received in Madrid, which was not until an early hour yesterday morning; the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish cabinet, and also the necessity for carefully framing the rejoinder.

PORTO RICANS WELCOME US.

National Colors So Much in Demand That Miles Sends for a Stock.

Washington, Aug. 1.—General Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the war department at 10 o'clock last night: It is dated at Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31, 1898: "Four telegrams received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded \$14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

"Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities. I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the ports of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force. As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippine Islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba. MILES.

GALA DAY AT CAMP TANNER.

Eighth Regiment Presented with Colors—Wedding in Camp.

Springfield, Ills., Aug. 1.—Yesterday was a gala day at Camp Tanner. All the railroads ran excursion trains into the city, and there were about 5,000 visitors, of which number 5,000 were colored. In the afternoon, in front of the regimental quarters of the Eighth regiment, colored, a silk stand of colors was presented the regiment by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the ninth battalion, Chicago. Governor Tanner made an address.

A fine saddle horse and equipment was presented to Colonel Marshall by the citizens of Chicago, and a horse, eager and belted, the gift of the employees of the city attorney's office of Chicago, to Major Franklin A. Dennison.

The principal event in the Ninth regiment was the marriage in the afternoon in the camp of company A, of McLansboro, of Private George E. Martin, of that company, and Miss Clara Woodruff, both of McLansboro.

Shipment of Sick Soldiers.

New York, Aug. 1.—The United States transport Concho, Captain Samuel Risk, which sailed from Santiago July 23, with 162 sick officers and men, arrived here yesterday. Among the sick brought home were a number of Michigan and Illinois men. Five died during the trip, among the number Fred Senner, company B, Thirty-third Michigan.

All Quiet in the Fifth Illinois.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 1.—Colonel Culver has succeeded in restoring order in the Fifth Illinois regiment. Stragglers are returning to camp and the men are preparing for pay day. It is thought that pay day will have a most beneficial effect and bring all the men back to camp.

Grant's Brigade at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 1.—General Fred D. Grant's brigade, the Third of the First army corps, First division, is here ready to embark for Porto Rico. One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana regiment arrived Saturday from Chickamauga park.

BIG FIRE AT ESCANABA.

Michigan Town Loses \$300,000 by the Red Destroyer.

Escanaba, Mich., Aug. 1.—Fire started last night in Fogarty's feed store and an entire block of eight stores burned. The Masonic block was also completely destroyed. Loss, \$200,000. Several persons were injured.

Later.—The fire was under control at midnight. The Masonic block is not damaged except for flooding and the breaking of every window. Fourteen buildings were completely destroyed. The electric light and telephone wires are all down. Burns' store was saved. There is very light insurance throughout. The volunteer firemen did great work and greatly assisted the fire department. Two firemen were injured.

Challenge for the America Cup.

London, Aug. 1.—The Times announces this morning that the Royal Ulster Yacht club has arranged to challenge for the America's cup. The New York Yacht club will be notified of the decision immediately.

Which do You wear most
GOLD DUST
Washing Powder
Best for cleaning everything. Largest package—greatest economy.
The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.
your thinking cap or your working cap? The woman who studies to save herself labor and expense—who strives to have her house look best at all times finds nothing so helpful as



THREE OF A KIND.

The Summer girl and her swell brothers who wouldn't think of having their shirt waists, shirts, dummies, collars or cuffs done up anywhere but at the Enterprise Laundry. Shirt waists keep their color as well as dainty negligee shirts, crash or linen suits when done up here. There is an art in our exquisite laundry work that back number laundries haven't learned yet.

Enterprise Laundry
TELEPHONE 285. BLUFF STREET

A Telephone

Is Not a Luxury

You need a telephone in your place of business and ought to have one in your residence. In this age the 'phone is not a luxury but a necessity. The Twin City Telephone Co. is ready to serve you and give you the best service enjoyed by any town in the state. Call up the central office and the company will tell you about it : : : : :

The Allen

Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant and Oyster Parlor.
Mrs. L. H. ALLEN, Proprietor
346 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.
Everything first-class and moderate prices. Dresser call. Telephone Harrison 579. Open all night.

Money to Loan.

On Good Real Estate Security
APPLY TO
S. A. BAILEY
115 Territorial Street.

DAN GREEN STILL DOES

„DRAYING“
LEAVE ORDERS AT
OWENS' GROCERY

DR. J. H. KRUEGER

Deutscher Arzt.
HOMOEOPATH
Office and residence, Academy of Music Block, St. Joseph, Mich. Office hours: 8 to 10 a. m., 12 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m.
Diseases of Women and Children Made a Specialty.
Dr. Freemyer will be at Dr. Krueger's office Friday afternoon from 1 to 6 of each week, where he will consult the afflicted on chronic diseases and official surgery.

STOP...

AT
NATE GIFFORD'S
FOR FINE TURNOUTS

..Tells Its Own Story..

Our Business Methods Please the People.
18 ft. 32 ft.
Our Store when we started business...
Our Store now...
MICHAEL & BEENY, GROCERS
COR. PIPESTONE AND BRITAIN...

TO THE SICK AND SUFFERING

For Ordinary Ailments That Have Become Chronic and Baffle Your Family Physician, or Those Most Serious Diseases Which Undermine Strength, Prostrate Vitality and Hasten Confirmed Invalidism or Premature Death, Consult

C. EDSON COVEY, B. S., M. D.
ALL BRANCHES OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY PRACTICED.
DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TREATED.
ALL NECESSARY SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

Catarrhal, nervous, blood, skin, heart, lung, stomach, liver, urinary, rectal, private and chronic diseases treated by new and proven superior methods. Cancer, tumors, piles, polipi, fistula, varicocele, hydrocele, stricture, rupture and ulcers cured without cutting.
Obscure, Obsolete, Complicated and Chronic Cases Solicited.

A Large Experience Makes Advice Especially Worthy of Consideration.

NASAL CATARRH, catarrhal deafness, catarrhal dyspepsia, catarrhal bronchitis, catarrhal consumption, catarrh of bowels, kidneys and pelvic organs cured. There need be no failures.

HEAD NOISES, buzzing, ringing, humming, snapping or crackling in the ears, subdued, treated.

SKIN DISEASES, disfiguring or annoying; hereditary or acquired; on, in or under the skin; due to local causes or to impurities in the blood; to scrofula or to syphilis; treated.

MEN, Unnatural drains and discharges stopped. Gonorrhea and syphilis eradicated. Defects and weakness that render marriage a disappointment, promptly and privately cured.

GIRLS AND WOMEN WHO ARE PALE, salt, or have a wax appearance, shortness of breath, palpitation of heart, nervousness, back or side ache, tired, languid, faded out, all gone feeling; given red lips, rosy cheeks, and made vigorous and well.

WOMEN, Special diseases and weaknesses peculiar to your sex treated with delicacy and success.

RIGHT REMEDIES RAPIDLY RELIEVE those twin tortures, rheumatism and neuralgia.

NERVOUS DISEASES, epilepsy (fits), chorea (St. Vitus dance), neurasthenia (nervous prostration), treated with new, safe, potent, positive remedies.

HEART DISEASES, distressing or dangerous, treated with gratifying results.

EXCESSIVE FATNESS, fatty heart, goitre, tumors, glandular enlargements and swellings cured.

WHY SUFFER distress and risk danger that results from indigestion, sour or windy risings and the frequently attendant nervous, heart, bowel, liver and kidney complaints? There is a perfect cure.

KIDNEY DISEASE, Pains in back; irregularities in urine; unnatural deposits; dropsy and swelling of eyelids, limbs or abdomen cured.

DISEASES OF BLADDER, prostate and urethra that distress or cripple, cured by new methods.

HERNIA, BREECH, RUPTURE, grown up solid and sound by a safe and satisfactory process.

CANCERS removed without cutting by Alternative Resolvent, Ozone Paste and Cancer Clay.

DREAD THE KNIFE, Rupture, varicocele, hydrocele, stricture, fistula, polipi, piles, cured without cutting, danger or detention from work.

OTHER ILLS should be discussed but space not permit. Call or write for free advice.

SEEK METHODS THAT MAKE WELL. Allopathic, homeopathic, hydropathic, psychopathic, electric, physio-medical, dosimetric, bio-chemic, official and other systems investigated and the best principles of each applied for cures in which they have proven the most beneficial. No school of medicine has all the good things; there is no one remedy that is best of all in each. The real physician must represent not one school system or pathy, but the leading art in all its entirety, study and compare a curative measures, then select and apply the pleasantest, safest and surest. It is better to cure by any system that will accomplish such result than be obstinately orthodox in methods. The motto of a true healer is "Not cure or creed, but cure."

TO THE PUBLIC It is but just to you and myself that I make some mention of my fitness for the work I would undertake. I am of a medical family. I have attended and held credentials from leading colleges of various schools or systems of medicine. For years I have successfully conducted a large practice. I have held high office in state and national medical societies, and received honorary professional recognition abroad. I have had considerable hospital experience as an intimate associate of distinguished experts and familiar with their methods; am something of a medical author and have been professor in reputable medical colleges. These statements can be easily verified. If they commend me to your confidence it will give me pleasure to professionally advise and assist, heedward all who need and desire my services. Office practice preferred, but if properly arranged for, visits will be made any distance. Respectfully,

C. EDSON COVEY, M. D.
159 Pipestone Street, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Grill Work

Is only one of the many pretty things we manufacture. We make all kinds of furniture and ornaments which add so much to the appearance of your home.

W. H. Berkheiser

159 West Main Street.
The most complete woodworking establishment in Southern Michigan.

Are You Alive

To the needs of your trade? Keep the public posted what you have to sell by advertising in THE NEWS, the best medium in the city.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure
BAKING POWDER
Highest of all in leavening strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Extraordinary Advertising.

The largest advertising sign in the world is said to be on the hillside of an islet off the Grand Canary north-west of Africa. It is several hundred feet above the level of the sea, and contains the words, "Grand Canary Engineering company," in letters each fifteen feet wide and thirty feet high, each bar of the letters being three feet three inches broad. The sign is 750 feet long.

Eastman Springs Water.

Eastman Springs water delivered at 5 cents per gallon. Leave orders at Adams Express office, in A. S. Miles shoe store, 129 Pipestone street, phone 16. 7997 R. E. AYERS, Agent.

Farmers & Merchants ..BANK..

Benton Harbor, Mich.
Capital, \$50,000 Surplus, \$50,000

JOHN ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. FOSTER, Cashier.

Directors—John Robinson, R. H. Sherwood, William Stewart, A. Plummer, Edward Brant, C. B. Hipp, R. M. Jones, W. P. Robbins and Charles Foster.

Do a General Banking Business

:Savings Department:

Interest paid on Deposits.

REPAIRS... OF ALL KINDS

—Done at—

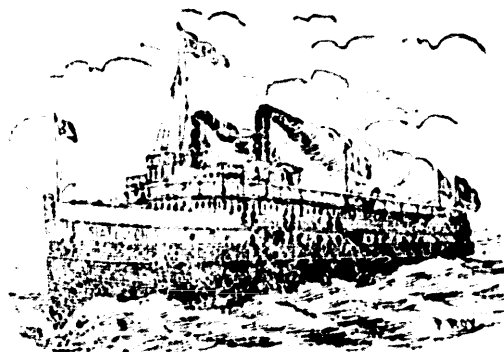
Yellow Front Bargain Store

Only place in the city that Repairs Gasoline Stoves as they should be.
Lawn Mowers sharpened to cut.
Shears sharpened 10c.
Guns and Pistols repaired or Parts Made by Mr. Lewis, the Gunsmith.
Umbrellas Repaired.

Send your repairs to

YELLOW FRONT STORE,
161 Pipestone St.

O'CONNOR Transportation ..Company



The magnificent steel side-wheel Str.

..State of Ohio and Prop. Lawrence

Leave Chicago daily at 9 a. m., except Sunday; Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; 12 noon daily except Saturday; Saturday at 1:30 p. m. Leave Benton Harbor daily at 9 p. m.; St. Joseph daily at 4 and 10 p. m.

TELEPHONE 250

Benton Harbor Dock, Foot Seventh St.
Chicago Dock, State St. Bridge.

PETER J. O'CONNOR, President.
R. D. FARMER, Secretary.

..DOMESTIC. COMBINED Evaporator, Baker and Refrigerator

The greatest invention of the age and one which every fruit-grower should have.

Will save its cost in from 4 to 8 Weeks.

For particulars address

Domestic Evaporator Company,
BENTON HARBOR.

S. M. WHITE ..DENTIST..

Jones & Sonner Block,
Benton Harbor.

LOCAL BREVITIES

COMMON council this evening.

THE steamer State of Ohio received her repairs and made her regular trip from Chicago yesterday.

CORL Babcock, of Flint, one of the members of Company L, killed at the battle of Santiago, was a nephew of Mrs. F. A. Lewis, of this city.

THE Peters lumber company is rushed in filling an order for 2,000,000 feet of lumber—the largest order ever received by a Benton Harbor firm.

THE Evening News Newsboys' band will meet for their regular rehearsal this evening. Business of importance and every member must be present.

THE people of Berrien Springs are leaving no stone unturned to insure an enjoyable time at the Berrien county young people's picnic Wednesday, August 3.

THERE will be a meeting of the ladies' foreign missionary society in the prayer meeting room of the Congregational church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE Y. P. S. C. E. of the Christian church will hold their regular monthly meeting at the church tonight and will then adjourn to Miss Maud Durkee's for a pleasant time.

PROF. Ed. Mente announces that beginning September 1 he will be ready to give lessons on the violin and clarinet. Pupils may leave their names at Bowman's store now.

CHIEF. Hepler put on four extra policemen today on account of the Emancipation day celebration. They were Nathaniel Brown, James Mitchell, James Bisby and John Blackwell.

THE West Michigan nurseries commenced budding their peach trees at their farm this morning. They have a large force of men at work under the direction of two experienced men from New York.

A LARGE number of letters were received from the boys in Cuba this morning. The mail service to Cuba is to be improved and it will not require two weeks hereafter for a letter mailed at Santiago to reach Benton Harbor.

YESTERDAY morning Rev. Dr. Doney of Kankakee, Ill., preached at the First Methodist church from the text, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." Two weeks ago Rev. W. P. French preached from the same pulpit from the same text.

QUITE a large number of people were at the Twin City plank track Saturday evening to see the moving pictures, the principal attraction being the bombardment of Mazanzas, which was certainly fine. Many other pictures were shown including several scenes in camp life.

Miss Maud Hilborn, Lake avenue, has made arrangements for her cousin, Dr. E. N. Hilborn, a member of Company I, 33d Michigan, who is now sick at Fort Monroe, Va., to come to her place of residence and remain until he gains strength enough to return to Cuba.

CLARENCE T. Warner is displacing his gasoline engine at Somerleyton with a 35 horse power boiler and engine. The new power will be sufficient to pump water for the resort, run the lighting plant and saw wood. O. M. Southworth is setting the boiler and engine.

THE street car track pulled a wheel off a farmer's wagon this morning on Pipestone street. The city authorities should see to it that the tracks are newly planked, as they have evidently given up all hope of making the company live up to its agreement in regard to paving.

DR. Roy, the native of India, who preached twice in the city yesterday, is endeavoring to raise funds sufficient to graduate from one of the medical schools of this country. He will then return to his native land as a missionary. His wife is a music teacher and his daughters are excellent singers.

LAKE Worth News: "Rev. W. J. Cady having been granted a vacation by the Congregational church will leave next week with his children for a two months' stay in the north." Mr. Cady will occupy the pulpit of the Congregational church in this city during the month of August.

CLITO Nichols, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Nichols, amused himself Sunday by going to Eastman Springs and climbing into the shade trees. He fell from one of the trees and in trying to catch a limb to break the fall he broke his arm. He was taken to Dr. G. M. Bell's office where the fracture was reduced and CLITO will be able to climb more trees in a few weeks.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. Geo. M. Bell & Co.

Try Wallace Bros.' soda water.

25 pounds No. 1 flour for 45 cents cash at Michael & Beeny's.

Dr. S. M. White, dentist

Geo. D. Alger, Watchmaker.

Ralph Benton at Baker's hardware store cleans gasoline stoves. 7846

Don't fail to see the largest medicine show on the road, featuring "Norman, the Frog Man," the boneless wonder. One week commencing July 31. On East Main street show grounds.

JACKS TO HANG FOR MURDER.

Tells the Jury It Has Done Wrong, and "May God Help You."

Chicago, Aug. 1.—George H. Jacks must hang for the murder of Andrew F. McGhee. The jury in Judge Baker's court adjudged him guilty of the crime and fixed the penalty at death. The condemned man gazed at the twelve men in the box for a moment when the sentence was pronounced, then stepped down and said: "Boys, you've done wrong. But may God help you."

Jacks was chief of police at Muskegon, Mich., some years ago, but has been a crook since that time and "done time" for his operations. He was charged in this case with deceiving McGhee to a deserted house in this city and murdering him for money, McGhee being a collector.

FIVE GIRLS AND A BOY DROWNED

Attempted to Ford a Stream Swollen by Recent Rains.

Humansville, Mo., Aug. 1.—Five girls and one boy were drowned near here Saturday while attempting to ford Pomme de Terre river in a wagon. The stream was swollen from recent rains. The drowned are: Joe and Laura Moore, brother and sister; Lull, Messia and Laura Kelly, sisters, and Minnie Mason. Their ages ranged from 10 to 16 years. They were members of a party of seven who were on their way to attend a picnic at Hermitage. None of the bodies has been recovered.

Scores on the Diamond.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—League base ball scores Saturday were as follows: At St. Louis—Boston 4, St. Louis 2; at Pittsburgh—Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 3; at Louisville—New York 7, Louisville 3; at Cincinnati—Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 8; at Philadelphia—Cleveland 1, Baltimore 1; (second game) Cleveland 4, Baltimore 1; at Chicago—Washington 3, Chicago 13. (Sunday) At Cincinnati—Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 9; at Louisville—New York 7, Louisville 3; at Chicago—Washington 4, Chicago 7.

Western League: At Kansas City—Detroit 9, Kansas City 13; at St. Joseph—Columbus 2, St. Joseph 11; at St. Paul—Milwaukee 16, St. Paul 8; at Minneapolis—Indianapolis 18, Minneapolis 11. (Sunday) At St. Joseph—Columbus 3, St. Joseph 4; (second game) Columbus 8, St. Joseph 3; at Kansas City—Detroit 3, Kansas City 8; at St. Paul—Milwaukee 1, St. Paul 8; at Minneapolis—Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 1.

Suit Against the P., D. and E.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1.—In the United States circuit court Saturday the Central Trust company, of New York filed a bill against the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad company and William A. Hellman, of Indianapolis, trustee, asking that the first mortgage against the railroad, amounting to \$1,257,000 given out by it on Jan. 1, 1880, to the Central Trust company be foreclosed. The complainant alleges that the company is insolvent.

Considered Second-Class Mail Matter.

New York, Aug. 1.—Representative Loud, the chairman, and Senator Faulkner, a member of the sub-committee appointed by congress for the investigation of postal affairs, continued the work at the postoffice Saturday. The main object of the inquiry was to obtain data in regard to the abuse of the privilege of second-class matter.



THIS MAN
has been making shoes for forty years and learned to make them better and better every year.

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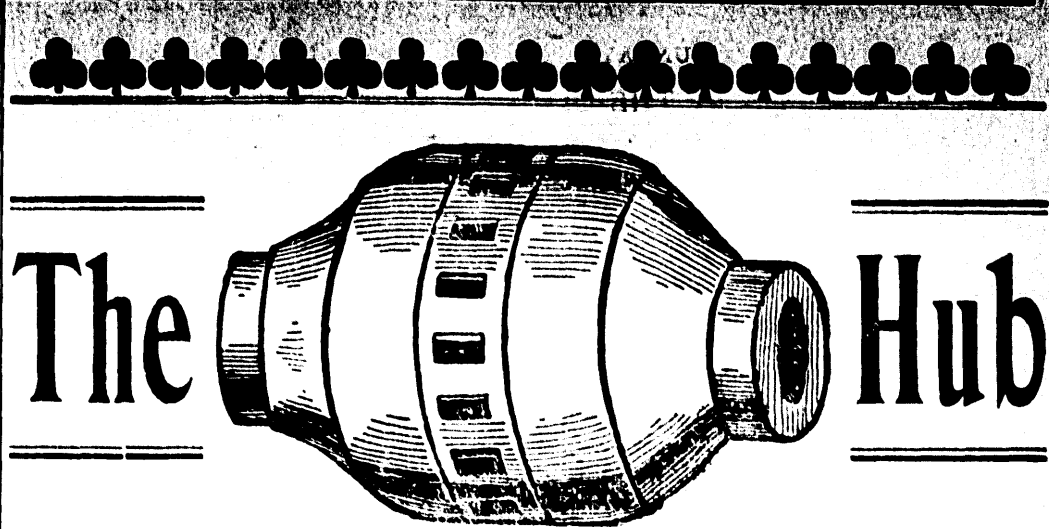
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We also have a fine stock of Furnishing goods and Hats at about 60c on the dollar....

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Another lot Ladies' Fast Black Hose, special 7c pair, or 3 for 20c.

A full line Ladies' Extra Fine Hosiery in plain black and fancy plaids.

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OTTO VON BISMARCK.

Sketch of the Career of the Man of Blood and Iron.

A YOUTH OF LITTLE PROMISE

His Rapid Rise in Public Life—For Years the Real Master of Europe—Prime Minister to Three Emperors—His Retirement From Office—Character, Home Life, Stories.

"Everything in this world is, after all, a question of time. Men and nations, folly and wisdom, peace and war, all come and go like waves, but the sea remains. There is nothing on earth but hypocrisy and juggling, and, whether it be fever or grapeshot that tears away this mask of flesh, full it must sooner or later. The bones of the wise man and the fool look just alike."



BISMARCK.

Otto von Bismarck penned this gloomy lament. It was not wrung from the bitterness of his later years. It came from him in the prime of manhood when William of Prussia, just called to the throne, invited him to Berlin to become the head of the ministry. This was a supreme moment in the history of Prussia, for Bismarck was to usher in his famous policy of blood and iron and set the pegs for Germany's regeneration. Yet at the very threshold of this great work he was filled with a morbid apprehension of the vanities and vexations of the world. One can hardly imagine Bismarck, whose daring statesmanship was to change the map of Europe and keep kings and potentates in awe, pausing on the brink of his wonderful achievements to lament the folly of nations and of men.

But Bismarck had several sides to his nature. In diplomacy artful and audacious in battle grim and relentless, gruff and stern in his treatment of political rivals, he had nevertheless softer moods, in which humor, philosophy and religion blended curiously to lighten up the general sternness and determination of his character. He was an affectionate, faithful husband, a kind and indulgent father and a generous neighbor and friend. He could, however, brook no opposition to his ideas of policy and resented the slightest interference with his power in the empire, but his deep, absorbing patriotism, his unbounded faith in the glorious future of his country, as well as his profound reverence of its past, covered a multitude of faults and toned down the sharp, jutting edges of his unique personality.

BISMARCK'S EARLY CAREER.

Daredevil Student, Court Reporter, Legislator, Ambassador.

There was little promise of a brilliant career in the youth of Otto von Bismarck. By a strange irony of fate he was born on April Fool's day at Schoenhausen, the home of his ancestors, in 1815. At the age of 6 he was sent to a boarding school at Berlin, and when 12 years old he was removed to the gymnasium, or public classical school, and remained five years in such institutions.

At Gottingen university, whether he was sent from the Berlin schools, young Bismarck was a typical specimen of the reckless, daredevil student. He was then a tall, slim, pale faced youth, active and healthy enough, but with little sign of the broad shouldered, stalwart man he afterward became.

From Gottingen university Bismarck went to the University of Berlin, where he soon passed an examination in law and was appointed assessor, or official reporter, at one of the courts. A year of court reporting and law was enough for Bismarck. He resigned his position, and after traveling several months he settled down to the life of a practical farmer on the family estates.

In 1847 he was wedded to the Fraulein Johanna Frederica Charlotte Puttkamer. The marriage proved a union without a flaw. It steadied the impetuous young German, brought him for the first time face to face with the serious business of life and was the turning point of his great career.

Soon after his marriage Bismarck was made a member of the Frankfort diet. At that time Germany was composed of loosely organized states and had little influence in European affairs. The revolution of 1848 infused new hopes into the hearts of the people. Radical ideas were spreading and the occupants of thrones trembled for their safety. It did not take Bismarck long to decide which side he should take. He was a firm believer in the divine right of kings. He inherited intense contempt for the people as a factor of governmental power.

The swift rising current of democracy threatened to engulf his beloved Prussia. Frederick William granted a constitution, and a deputation from the new national parliament offered him the imperial crown of Germany. But with the traditional disdain of his race the king was not disposed to accept honor at the hands of the people. Empire derived from that source was deplorable to a man who claimed his authority direct from God. The offer was rejected, and a jealous hatred arose between Prussia and Austria which was soon to ripen into a war for the humiliation of the latter.

Bismarck threw himself heart and soul into the cause of the king against the people. He upheld the royal prerogatives, fiercely opposed anything in the nature of liberalism and gave way with bad grace to the concessions which Frederick William eventually deemed wise to grant to popular sentiment.

As a reward for his loyalty Bismarck was appointed envoy to the diet at Frankfort in 1848. This body did not represent the people, but was in reality an assemblage of princes and their proxies, who kept a tight hold on individual rights while resisting

solidly everything like encroachment on the part of foreign powers.

From the bund of Frankfort, where he had shown marked ability as a diplomat, Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, where he was retained until 1861. Then William I succeeded to the throne of Prussia, and he returned to Berlin as the head of the ministry, filled with misgivings as to the vanities and vexations of the world, with the great plan of German unification taking shape in his massive brain.

A MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON.

The Career of Bismarck, the Prime Minister and Real Ruler of Europe.

It was in 1861 when William I of Prussia recalled Otto von Bismarck from the court of St. Petersburg to fill the post of premier at Berlin that he was made a count. He was at that time the best hated man in the kingdom, and the Liberals regarded his appointment as a direct menace to their aims. People used to spit upon the ground as he passed to show their dislike. He was hissed and hooted on the streets. But he persevered in his stern policy, and those who hooted and hissed and spat in his tracks were loudest in his praise when the triumph of the Prussian arms gave material evidence of his farseeing sagacity and genius.

The Schleswig-Holstein war was the first serious test of his policy. It was a six months' campaign undertaken by Austria and Prussia to wrest the two duchies from Denmark on the pretense of broken engagements. Denmark was beaten easily enough, and the allies were soon haggling over the spoils. There was no alternative but to fight one another, and then commenced that fierce struggle, ending with Sadowa on July 2, 1866, which blotted out the military glory of Austria and added imperishable fame to the Prussian eagles.

In his great plans for German unity Bismarck had a strong coadjutor in Von Moltke. Bismarck pulled the strings of continental politics, arranging the puppets to suit his imperious fancy; Von Moltke, with the same stern eye to Prussian aggrandizement, mapped out future campaigns and drilled and disciplined the army until it was the most perfect death dealing machine of the age. For several years Bismarck devoted himself to the consolidation of the North German confederation.

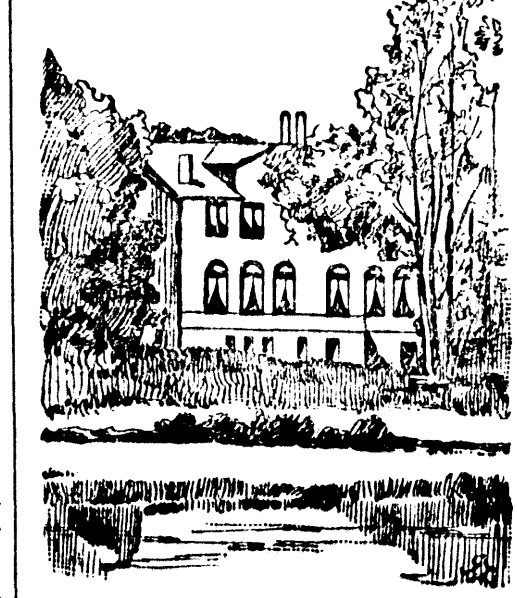
Napoleon looked on with a jealous eye. The Austrian campaign had raised Prussia to one of the mighty powers of Europe. He had failed in his projected role of arbitrator and was filled with anxiety as to the future. Not only was his personal pride hurt by Bismarck's refusal to let him in at the death, but he persuaded himself that France had been insulted and that her prestige was threatened by Prussia's success. His mortification spread to the people, and a bitter hatred sprang up between the nations. The public journals gave voice to his sentiment, and when the question of the Spanish succession was cunningly contrived by Bismarck to give mortal offense to France Napoleon had the nation at his back, and the hasty declaration of war was greeted with wild acclaim.

With the result of the memorable conflict between France and Prussia all the world is familiar. Paris was besieged and fell after a prolonged struggle, and the German empire, of which William of Prussia was declared emperor, was proclaimed in the palace of Versailles. The title of Prince Bismarck Schoenhausen, chancellor of the German empire, was conferred upon him at the close of the Franco-Prussian war.

Bismarck's fame was now at its zenith. Recognized everywhere as the diplomatic giant of the century, he was really the mainspring and ruler of united Germany. The emperor was as clay in his hands. While protesting the utmost loyalty and obedience, Bismarck coolly regulated William's conduct in the affairs of state for the general good and consolidation of the empire. It seemed meet that it should be so. With all his virtues, the kaiser's hand was not steady enough nor his mind strong or broad enough to direct the ship of state in safety through the political breakers. Bismarck, who mapped out its course toward unification, was needed to keep a firm hold on the helm and steer it amid the rocks and shoals which at times threatened danger and destruction.

For 20 years he ruled the empire with a rod of iron. He was the same forceful character that kept the Prussian parliament in hot water when William ascended the throne. He roared and bullied and blustered till the nation reverberated in sympathy. Now he was fighting the ultramontanes with all his noisy vigor; again he would force rough measures down the throats of clamorous socialists. Amid all the opposition at home he kept a watchful eye on the rest of Europe, cementing the various interests of the new empire together and developing the commercial and military resources of the fatherland. His second great object was to preserve the peace of Europe, which he did by increasing the efficiency of the German army and forming the famous triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy as a safeguard against French aggression and Russian encroachment.

But as the years went by the despised people began to make themselves felt. The excessive militarism which Bismarck's policy rendered necessary laid immense burdens upon the workmen. Socialism took a firmer root among the disaffected, mutterings of discontent became prevalent, and the Iron Chancellor found his power on the wane. He was loath to admit the fact and preserved a bold front. The death of Kaiser William brought him face to face with the stern truth that unless something unusual occurred his influence in the empire would speedily end.



BISMARCK'S HOUSE.

The measures he adopted to preserve his authority were not such as to commend themselves to mankind. Crown Prince Frederick and Bismarck had been at swords' points for years. Bismarck had opposed Frederick's marriage to Victoria, eldest daughter of the queen of England. After the marriage he lost no opportunity to annoy the princess. He seemed inspired with unreasoning hatred toward her, and he took an especial delight in turning the

heart of her eldest son away from her. It was on this boy, afterward Emperor William II, that Bismarck depended for a continuance of his power. Frederick had an incurable malady, and when he succeeded to the throne in March, 1888, his death was only a question of a very short time.

The people expected a great deal from Frederick, who was liberal and progressive in his ideas. They viewed with dismay the rapid progress of his fatal malady. They witnessed with anger which could scarce be repressed the evil influence of Bismarck upon the crown prince. As soon as the breath was out of Frederick's body Bismarck had the palace surrounded with troops and orders issued that no one should be allowed to leave until search was made for the dead man's diary.

What followed is fresh in the minds of all readers of current history. The emperor, although badgered and bullied to the limit of endurance, managed to secure her husband's papers. "We shall have no more petticoats meddling in politics now!" was the triumphant cry of the Iron Chancellor as the marks of estrangement between the emperor and his mother became more and more apparent. Bismarck foresaw a new lease of power for himself. He believed he had the unnatural young kaiser completely under his thumb, but he was destined to be rudely awakened from his fond dream.

For a time everything seemed to favor him. The English government, cowed by the overmastering influence of the domineering prince, was afraid to resent the insults to the daughter of the queen. William himself was hated and despised by the British public for his unnatural conduct. But the young man was not altogether bad. Bismarck's methods and manner palled upon him. He was as little inclined to submit to dictation as the chancellor was to forego it. The weight of the crown inflated his self esteem. He felt his own importance as the ruler of the great German empire and quietly intimated to Bismarck that much of his advice and meddling was too officious to suit his imperial pleasure. The chancellor was astonished and for the first time in his career found himself a plender for favor. William was obdurate and persisted in having his own way, and Bismarck submitted to the inevitable with as much grace as he could summon.

At this juncture grave doubts were thrown upon Bismarck's real part in organizing the new empire. Extracts from Frederick's diary, which Bismarck had tried in vain to secure, were published and caused a profound sensation in Europe. They flatly declared that Bismarck was opposed to the founding of the empire; that at the close of the Franco-Prussian war William, who was then 73 years old, insisted that the title of king of Prussia was in finitely superior to emperor, and that the crown prince really carried the imperial project through, laboriously persuading his father and almost bullying the chancellor into a reluctant support of it. Of course Bismarck could not stand idly by and see the laurels he had won so long ruthlessly torn from his brow. He entered a vigorous denial and impeached the authenticity of the diary. He wanted William to order the prosecution of the publishers for treason and tampering with state secrets.

But the young kaiser was not in a compliant mood. It seemed to have dawned upon him that he owed something to the memory of his father, and that he should modify his treatment of his royal mother. He was, moreover, in the thick of his labor reform movement, which Bismarck had opposed tooth and nail. Consequently, when the old chancellor got angry at noncompliance with his wishes and made one of his bluffs at resigning, William promptly took him at his word, and on March 18, 1890, Europe was shocked by the news that the great Bismarck, the diplomatic giant of the century, had severed his official relations with the empire he founded.

Every possible rumor followed him into retirement. It was said that he never expected the emperor to allow him to resign; that he was in a state of panic the day after he made his fatal bluff and humbly begged the Empress Frederick to intercede with her son to retain him in office. One can hardly imagine the bold, implacable Bismarck, the terror of Europe, on his knees before a woman whom he sought so often to humiliate, but the story has elements of truth and has never been contradicted.

Bismarck's downfall was thus almost as complete and pathetic as that of Wolsey. But his temper, unlike that of the ambitious cardinal, was not broken by the storms of state. His retirement was marked by severe criticism of the young emperor's policy and imprudent outbreaks of wrath against old time rivals.

BISMARCK'S HOME LIFE.

As a Husband He Was a Model—His Singular Courtship.

The domestic life of Bismarck was a strong contrast to his stormy political career. He was devotedly attached to his wife and children. The princess, a perfect picture of the German hausfrau, exerted a wonderful influence over the great chancellor. "She it is who made me what I am," was the testimony he bore to her noble qualities on more than one occasion.

During his periods of illness, which were frequent of late years, the princess nursed him with untiring care. "As for the prince," writes one of his biographers, "he has during his life given constant proofs not only of true and honest love for the wife he has chosen and the children she has borne him, but also of delicate and chivalrous tenderness toward them. Years have made no change in this. Every one who has been admitted into the intimacy of the Bismarck family is able to judge of the affectionate and at the same time dignified character of the relations between the prince and the princess."

His courtship was a singular one. He was very intimate with the Blakenburg family, who were, in a way, relatives, and one summer made with them a long journey for pleasure through some of the most picturesque portions of Germany. M. Fraulein Puttkamer was of the party, and the young couple fell in love, though Bismarck seems not to have found it out until after the journey was finished. Then he wrote a characteristic letter to his sister, of which this is an extract:

"I must really marry, for since father's departure I feel lonely and solitary, and a mild, damp state of weather makes me melancholy, longing and in love. No resistance is of avail. I must marry—the people will have it so—and nothing seems more natural. My ladylove does not produce a great impression on me, but that no lady does. It is, at any rate, satisfactory where one cannot change his inclinations with his shirt, as seldom even as the latter may occur."

Having dispatched this mission, he sent an even more characteristic one to Herr von Puttkamer demanding his daughter's hand in marriage. Von Puttkamer and his good wife were strongly opposed to the match. They had heard dreadful things about "Mad Bismarck" and did their utmost to dissuade their daughter from marrying him. After much difficulty he finally broke down the father's opposition, but the mother, a high spirited woman, was obdurate. The daughter, however, evinced a pref-

erence for her wild young suitor, and at last it was decided to invite him to pay the family a visit. The Puttkamers were staid, simple folk, and determined that since they must have this strange fellow for a son-in-law they would receive him well. So they invited a company to be present when he arrived. He was tired and travel stained as he alighted from his carriage and was escorted to the house, where a formal reception was prepared. But he had eyes only for his sweetheart, and disdaining to regard her parents or their guests he rushed up to her as she stood at one side with downcast eyes, and throwing his arms about her neck nearly smothered her with kisses. This of course broke up all formality and probably had much to do with the final overcoming of all traces of opposition.

The marriage took place in 1847, and the young couple made a short wedding tour through Switzerland and Italy. At Venice Bismarck accidentally met King Frederick William IV of Prussia. He was commanded to attend the royal dinner table, and a long conversation ensued between him and the king on German politics. The foundation of his political fortune was made in this conversation.

Bismarck was taken unawares by the royal invitation. He was totally unprepared for such a contingency and had no court dress with him. He was obliged to borrow one, but the suit was not made for a man of his proportions and fitted him so badly that he cut a poor figure. He had been for some months previously a member of the Frankfort diet. This meeting with the king eventually led to his appointment as Prussian ambassador to that body.

Few who knew the wild life Bismarck had led expected he would make a success of this mission. But he had seen a great deal of the world and had bidden adieu to the follies of his youth. He described the change himself by simply saying, "I have learned something."

Three children were born to the Bismarcks—Marie, born at Schoenhausen Aug. 21, 1848; Herbert, born at Berlin Dec. 23, 1849; and William, born at Frankfort Aug. 1, 1852.

During all his life Bismarck used to write long and affectionate letters to his wife whenever he was away from her. Some most charming thoughts were sometimes expressed in these missives. When in Frankfort, where the Thurn and Taxis postal system was in vogue, he had to write to her cautioning her to be careful what she said. "Do not forget when you write to me," he wrote, "that your letters are not only read by me, but by all sorts of post office spies."

Of Bismarck's daily life at Vargin Dr. Busch wrote a few years before the prince's death:

"The prince rises late and sits down to breakfast at 10. He usually begins by taking a glass of milk, one or two cups of coffee, toast and two soft boiled eggs. During breakfast all official letters and telegrams are read and disposed of. Then he trans-



BISMARCK'S WIFE.

acts business with farmers, bailiffs and woodmen. Between 1 and 2 he drives or rides over his estate to look at a new farm building, a young plantation or the progress of field work; to look at the fishing in one of the ponds or to visit his paper mills. The dinner hour is 5:30, when the chancellor always feeds his two dogs with his own hands. After dinner a cup of coffee is taken in the billiard room, where the prince usually sits smoking a pipe in front of the fire. Tea is served in the princess' boudoir, and at 11:30 the family retire to bed. All the food on the chancellor's table is furnished from his own property."

A WILD STUDENT'S LIFE.

Bismarck's Turbulent Existence While at Gottingen.

During his student days at Gottingen Bismarck was one of the wildest of the wild. He drank and fought and roistered and he smoked incessantly. Still he was not an idle student. Thanks to his iron constitution, he was able, with all his dissipation, to give some attention to the lectures. He rose with the lark, for he had to be at the lecture room before 7 o'clock in the morning to listen to Heeren on history and ethnography. An hour later he gave ear to Wendt on logic and metaphysics. After that came an hour with a fencing master, and then Hugo on jurisprudence and Goshen on some other intricate topic. Dinner followed, and then mathematics under Thibaut. An hour or two of hard reading concluded the work of the day, and then came play—and such play!

The recreations of the Gottingen students in those days were not gentle. Duels were frequent, and the college fraternities were in fact little else than drinking and duelling societies. Bismarck in his second term was the leading member of the Hanovers, the leading fraternity of the time in Gottingen, though it may be said to his credit that his sagacity and acuteness had as much to do with his leadership as his capacity as a drinker and his power as a swordsman.

It is stated that he fought at least 30 duels, though there are detailed records of only four. One of them, singularly enough, was with Windthorst, who, in the stormy days of Bismarck's power as a politician, was one of his strongest opponents. Apparently the authorities did not learn of any of Bismarck's contests, for, though the official records show that he was punished four times, none of these punishments was for fighting.

His first punishment was for officiating in a secondary capacity in a duel between an Englishman named Knight and a certain Baron von Grabow. There had been trouble between these two at a ball, and a fight with pistols was arranged for the following morning. Bismarck seconded Gra-

bow. The two principals arrived on the ground in the most bloodthirsty temper, and Bismarck with the greatest difficulty persuaded them to substitute 12 paces for the three on which they had already determined.

When he came to take the measure, however, he cunningly lengthened the 12 into 14, and the result was that no one was injured. For his part in this affair the rector sentenced Bismarck to solitary confinement for 10 days. The old council house in which he was incarcerated is no longer in existence, but the door of his cell, on which he carved his name with his penknife, has happily been preserved. The English students Knight and Wright, his second in this duel, were incorrigible revelers, and together with Bismarck and John Lothrop Motley, the noted historian of later days, were responsible for half the mischief perpetrated by the Gottingen students.



EMPEROR WILLIAM I.

A serious difference between two of the dueling societies, which developed into a feud involving the entire university, brought the attention of the authorities to the nature of the societies, and a shower of punishments followed. Of course Bismarck, who led one of the two factions in to which the students had become divided, came in for his share. He was imprisoned for three days for having been present at a duel, and four for being a member of an illegal organization. Notwithstanding Bismarck's many duels he carried away from the university but one scar as the result of a wound. In this he was more fortunate than most of Gottingen's students in those days. It was not at all unusual for their faces to be frightfully and permanently disfigured by sword cuts.

BISMARCK AS A SPEAKER.

Not an Orator in the Ordinary Sense—His Appearance in the Reichstag.

Bismarck was not at all a smooth, graceful orator, but when it was announced in his days of power that he was about to make an important speech all Europe held its breath. His voice was peculiar, high pitched and not very powerful. It was by some spoken of as a thin voice, but that expresses only one of its qualities. It was the voice of a young man, and one hearing it for the first time without seeing the speaker could hardly believe that a person long past middle age was talking. A poetically inclined writer once likened his speech to a forest stream running over stones and roots. A more scientific observer described it in this way:

"I think I know a better though a rather technical comparison—namely, his speech is like quicksilver drawn out. Take a drop of quicksilver containing some lead or zinc, put it on a pane of glass and hold it slantingly. The drop swells and rolls, but presently it stops, becomes thinner and longer, remains immovable for a moment, gathers new strength to flow, becomes thin once again, and so forth. Thus it was with the chancellor's words—first, if a sentence came out, then he hesitated, stopped or uttered a short, inarticulate sound and went on again. It was always evident that to speak was a physical exertion, but even when in first rate form he did not talk fluently."

Close observation disclosed the fact that the reason for all this was that the form of his speech was always improvised on the spur of the moment; that, unlike many extemporaneous speakers, he did not use the first expression coming into his mind, but while uttering the first half of a sentence he was thinking how to shape the second half in order to exactly express his meaning. When making a joke or some lighter remark, there was no hesitation, but when he turned to more serious subjects the halting form of speech always returned.

It follows that it was no easy task to report his words. Even the official stenographers used often to trip on his words, and before their work was passed Bismarck always personally revised it.

During a debate he used to make frequent notes in a coarse, scrawling hand. When attacked by some keen opponents, he grew nervous and shifted in his seat, his pen shook between his fingers, and very often his hand went menacingly to his sword hilt, for Bismarck, while the first civil officer in the empire, was at the same time a general of cavalry and always wore his undress uniform in the reichstag.

When aroused, his ebullitions of passion were frequently terrible. He was merciless in retort, unsparing of persons, no matter their age, their personal services to himself or to the empire. He possessed a caustic humor which he used with great effect. A master of invective, his coarseness of speech very often defeated his own object. One of his countrymen speaking on this point described him as "an Achilles in courage, he is a Therse in debate as often as the candid censure of friends or the vicious taunts of foes goad him into the loss of his temper."

HOW HE RETIRED.

Bismarck's Last Interview With the Emperor Was Most Dramatic.

It was at 8 a. m. on Saturday, March 15, 1890, before he was yet out of bed, that Bismarck was notified that the emperor was waiting to see him in Count Herbert Bismarck's apartments in the office of the secretary of state. As soon as the prince entered there was an outburst of imperial wrath. Bismarck was upbraided because the ministers were not allowed to report direct to the emperor and because of opposition to his majesty's policy regarding the labor problem. In vain did the chancellor defend himself on the score that it was law that the ministers should not report direct, and that concerning the labor problem it would be well not to be too precipitate—that certain modifications of the imperial programme might be wise.

"No, no, no modifications," interrupted the emperor. "I wish my orders to be carried out just as I give them."

The severity of this expression of his will at last exhausted the prince's calmness. "I think I can perceive that my services are not fortunate enough to please your majesty," he said, "and that some thoughts exist of getting rid of me." The emperor here made an assenting gesture.

Then Bismarck pleaded—think of Bismarck pleading—to be allowed to remain in office until May in order to be able to defend that year's military bill, but to no avail. "No, no," was the emperor's constant and only reply, and when Bismarck ceased speaking and stood with bowed head his master began again and took him to task for holding conferences with Windthorst. This angered Bismarck greatly, and he replied with much heat, charging the emperor with putting spies on his track. "It is my right," said Bismarck "to have communication with skilled politicians, whether they be members of parliament or not, and nobody, no, even your majesty, will be able to prevent me from doing so."

After these words, spoken in the greatest excitement, the emperor dismissed the chancellor with a simple movement of the hand.

A few days later—March 30—the emperor made his exit from the scene of his triumphs, little doubting probably that he would soon be recalled. He had already taken leave of all the royal princes, but there remained one member of the Hohenzollern family to whom he owed a farewell—Emperor-King William I, now lying in marble state beside his royal parents in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg. Thither Bismarck drove, and alone he entered the tomb. By the side of the sarcophagus he knelt, and on its lid he laid a few roses. Then he went away as silently as he had come. There still remained the leaf-taking with the Berlin populace. It was a most impressive one. A correspondent says of his progress through the streets to the railway station, where he was to take the train for Friedrichshagen:

"As if the funeral of some great and deeply mourned man were afoot, Berlin had poured out all the best elements in its population to weep and wildly wave their hats and handkerchiefs, to scatter flowers and to struggle to shake and kiss the hand of the man who was about to pass from their midst and be lost to them."

It was only with the greatest difficulty that way could be made by the police for the prince's passage through the crowd. Many pressed forward to give the retiring minister flowers, and the crowds cheered vociferously. The emperor sent his personal aids-de-camp and equestrians with a magnificent and suggestive floral offering and final adieu. It is small wonder if the prince was affected, and when in the intervals of the cheering the crowds struck up "The Watch on the Rhine" he really looked as if for the first time in his well-poised life he had lost his head. When at last the train departed with a shriek, the cheering was frantic.

Then the crowd melted away, and Bismarck, as the central figure of Europe, was no more.

BISMARCKIANA.

His Summing Up of His Life—A Few "Winged Words."

Bismarck became very bitter toward the young emperor who accepted his resignation. "I pity the young man," he said. "He is like a young hound that barks at everything, that smells everything, that touches everything, and that ends by causing complete disaster in the room in which he is, no matter how large it may be."

The prince was frequently disposed to sum up his life work in a sorrowful strain. "How many nations have I rendered happy!" he once said. "But for me three great wars would never have taken place. 80,000 men would not have been killed in battle, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and wives would not have been plunged into misery. I have settled all that with my conscience and my Creator, but I have reaped very little if any happiness from all that I have done. The only things that have yielded me various anxieties and griefs."

Great as he was, masterful and resistless, even cruel in his methods, Bismarck had within a keen human sympathy and hid beneath his grim exterior a heart susceptible to the common pangs of mankind.

Bismarck was very fond of animals. When his favorite dog Sultan was poisoned in 1877, he watched beside the poor brute with the greatest solicitude. His son Herbert endeavored in vain to lead him away. When the dog was dead, the prince said: "Those old German forefathers of ours had a kind religion. They believed they would meet again in the celestial hunting grounds all the good dogs that had been their faithful companions in life. . . . I wish I could believe that."

The Germans like to quote many of Bismarck's best sentences as "winged words." Here are some of them, and in one sentence occurs the famous phrase that gave him the title of "the man of blood and iron."

The gift of eloquence has done a great deal of mischief in parliamentary life. Eloquent speakers are like a good many gentlemen with small feet who always wear shoes too small for them and stick out their feet to be looked at.

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PRINCE BISMARCK.

PETITION GONE.

One Thousand Persons Protest Against Postoffice Change.

The committee of business men in charge of the protest against the proposed removal of the postoffice has just forwarded another long petition to the postoffice department signed by 1,000 prominent patrons of the office, a goodly share of them being fruit growers. The question to be decided by the postal department is whether some postal inspector or the patrons of the office shall say where the people shall go to get their mail.

The business men leading the opposition to the change are freely expressing their idea of an article in a local paper which feebly tried to prove that every signer of the protest was either a nifty or never read the petition. Some five years ago the same paper went into ecstasies when the office was moved from Water to Main street on account of the latter being a better location. But at that time the republican leader of the county had not run against the owner of the East Main street building and the Palladium office was on Pipestone street. Things are different now.

COUNTY SEAT.

John Hill of St. Joseph was given 15 days in jail this morning in Judge Smith's court for being drunk and disorderly. Three others arrested on the same charge paid their fines. Hill lacked the wherewithal.

Bicycles, \$11.50 at Wallace Bros.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The conscience fund of the United States treasury is now \$297,452. It was opened in 1811.

Tarrasch won first prize in the international chess tournament at Vienna, Pillsbury second.

The jewelry store of Theodore Schelle, one of the largest in Milwaukee, was closed by the sheriff.

Ephraim Sells, the well-known showman, is dying in his home at Columbus, O., of Bright's disease.

There were twenty-eight prostrations from the excessive heat at New York Saturday, eight of which were fatal.

The American mission school in the Halipong district, Kwang Tung province, China, has been burned by the natives.

A telegram from Santiago announces the death of Captain Dodge, of the twenty-fourth infantry, well known in the west.

W. L. Tarbet, of Chicago, has tendered his resignation as consulting engineer to the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners.

Brigadier General Charles King has been selected as the brigadier to sail with the troops on the Scandia and Arizona from San Francisco.

In drilling for a water well on the farm of J. G. Albrecht, near Peshtigo, Wis., a vein of black oil was discovered at a depth of forty-five feet.

Six cases, in which men and women sought death in or near Chicago, were Saturday reported to the police. In four instances the attempts were successful.

Receivership proceedings have been instituted against the Wisconsin Central Railroad company, the solvent interest, thus far, of the Wisconsin Central lines, in the United States court at Milwaukee.

Kate Connelly, William White, Frank Kelly, George Hansen and C. A. Holmes were cremated and five others severely burned—one probably fatally—in a fire that burned a cheap lodging house at San Francisco.

The Weather We May Expect.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Following are the weather indications for twenty-four hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Indiana and Illinois—Cloudy weather; occasional showers; northerly winds. For Michigan and Wisconsin—Partly cloudy weather; light northerly winds. For Iowa—Generally fair, warmer weather; variable winds, becoming southerly.

CONFIDENT OF PEACE.

Sagasta Expects Hostilities to Cease All Along the Line Very Soon.

GETS HIS NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

To the Effect That McKinley Has Consented to Negotiate on Spain's Basis—Spanish Financiers Approve Almost Any Proposition Leading to Peace, but Are Worried Over the Cost—Philippines Represented as a Sort of White Elephant to Spain.

New York, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to The World from Madrid says: Premier Sagasta is very confident of securing peace because of President McKinley's conciliatory disposition. He declared explicitly that he has received telegrams stating that the president has consented virtually to negotiations on the basis proposed by Spain. That means hostilities are to be suspended in Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico in order to negotiate peace, starting from the vantage ground that the chief—if not the only—object of the war was the recognition of Cuban independence. Spain's foreign minister, the Duke of Almodovar, said yesterday that the message sent to President McKinley was by no means couched in the terms reported in the American dispatches, and that it does not contain a single sentence published in the Madrid papers in alleged extracts from it.

Says Spain's Message Is Still a Secret.

The duke says the message was drawn up very correctly, and has not been communicated to the foreign powers except in the way of informing them that a step has been taken in the direction of peace. He declined to furnish any details in regard to what the note contains, saying that only President McKinley could properly do that. He was not aware that the president had yet given the document or said a word about it to American or foreign correspondents. The first persons in Spain to express an opinion on the reported conditions of peace were the financiers and commercial men. In general they approve almost any proposition which will stop the war and an expenditure which is ruinous to Spanish finances.

Principally Anxious About Cuba's Debt.

They say that the loss of Cuba and Porto Rico will bear heaviest on Spain's export trade, the manufacturing and the shipping interests, but their chief anxiety is to know what will be done about the Cuban debts existing when the insurrection began in 1895 and about \$100,000,000 guaranteed by Spain. They are next most concerned about the burden of expenditure incurred since 1895, including the war with America, amounting to \$600,000,000, and the interest on which, like the older Cuban loan, will have to be paid by the wretched Spanish taxpayers. The consequences of this war, they say, must lead to a reduction of the principal and interest on all Spain's debts if the budgets are to balance. Nevertheless they are intensely pleased at the prospect of peace.

PHILIPPINES A COSTLY HOLDING.

Spain Has Only Maintained Sovereignty by Help of the Priests.

London, Aug. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: The conflicting accounts of the American peace terms and a suspicion that the Washington government was temporizing in order to confront Spain with the occupation of Porto Rico and the capture of Manila, originally caused irritation and provoked strong language, but it is now seen that the suspicion was unfounded. The terms, however, are regarded as very hard, and the annexation of Porto Rico and the repudiation of the colonial debt is characterized as flagrantly unjust. Happily the question of the Philippines is reserved, and I am confident that the more it is considered the less will America be inclined to annexation.

"Spain has only maintained sovereignty there by the aid of the religious orders, which supplement administration authority by immense religious influence. Even the least clerical of the captains and generals have admitted in their official reports that without the friars, who are mostly able men and ardent Spanish patriots, an army corps of peninsular troops would be permanently required to maintain order. Any other powers seizing the Philippines would be required to abolish this mediaeval administration and introduce a much costlier system."

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "Some of the leading members of the Conservative party question the utility of preserving the Philippines, because of the enormous expense that a suppression of the insurrection would entail. El Nacional urges their sale. All the Carlist newspapers have been suspended since Friday. It is asserted, however, on good authority that all reports of serious Carlist movements are quite unfounded. The latest dispatches from Captain General Augusti are so desponding about the resources at his disposal that it is surmised the fall of Manila is imminent."

Michigan Girl Married in Camp.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., Aug. 1.—An interesting wedding occurred in this city yesterday. The groom is a member of company A, Fifth Illinois Infantry, and gave his name as J. E. Reynolds, LL. D., D. D., of Dover, Colo. The bride was Miss Alice Larned, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a nurse graduate of Grace hospital, Detroit, Mich., and at present employed at Letter hospital.

Labor Federation Makes a Change.

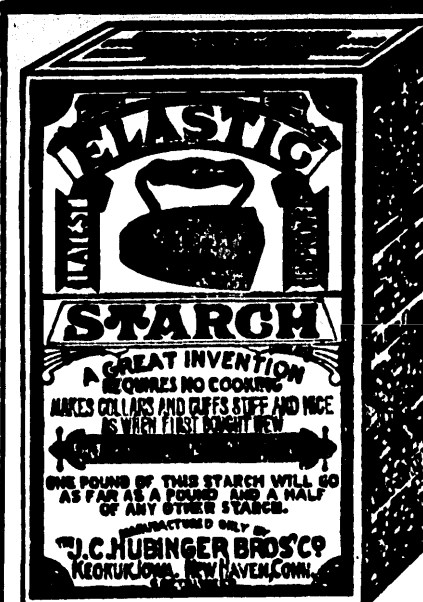
Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1.—P. F. Doyle has been removed from the office of secretary and treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and John K. Holmes, of this city, appointed to act in his place.

Northwestern Saengerfest Ends.

Davenport, Ia., Aug. 1.—Northwestern saengerfest terminated with a big picnic yesterday, attended by 20,000 people, Davenport being the objective point of excursion trains from all directions.

Wales Is at Cowes.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1.—The royal yacht Osborne, having on board the Prince and Princess of Wales, has arrived at this place.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

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exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

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..Mortgage Sale..

- Men's straw hats worth to 30c, 10c.
- Men's Rockford socks, worth 8c, 5c.
- Men's working shirts, worth 50c (slightly soiled) 25c.
- Men's initialed handkerchiefs, a 30c quality, 19c.
- Assorted lot men's neckwear up to 35c values, 19c.
- Men's gauze underwear, worth 30c, 19c.
- Men's summer merino underwear, worth 60c, 37½c.
- Men's cuff buttons, assorted styles, worth 25c, 12½c.
- Men's negligee shirts, well worth 60c, 42c.
- Ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs, some that sold at 30c, 19c.
- Mixed lot ladies' handkerchiefs up to 8c values, 4c.
- Ladies' summer vests, that were 25 and 30c, 19c.
- Ladies' summer vests that were 50 and 60c, 36c.
- White muslin embroideries, worth to 10 yd, 5c.
- Ladies' white aprons, some that were 20c, 15c.
- Best quality German knitting yarn, worth 30c, ¼ pound skein, 21c.
- Black and colored Saxony yarn, worth 10c skein, 6c.
- Broken lot childrens' underwear, up to 25c values, 5c.
- 25 boys' suits, assorted, all wool clothes, 12 to 18 years, worth to \$7.00, \$3.50.
- Men's Cheviot suits, positively all wool, worth \$7.25—\$4.40.
- Strongly made bib overalls, regular price 60c—40c.
- Fancy woolen bicycle hose, regular price \$1.00—69c.
- Black cotton bicycle hose, worth 35c—19c.

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